

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
GAINESVILLE DIVISION**

WENDELL H. STONE COMPANY,  
INC. d/b/a STONE & COMPANY,  
individually and on behalf of all others  
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,  
v.

ROYAL TEN CATE (USA), INC., a  
Delaware corporation

Defendant.

Case No. 2:16-cv-00189-WCO

“Complaint – Class Action.”

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1. Plaintiff Wendell H. Stone Company, Inc. d/b/a Stone & Company (“Stone & Company” or “Plaintiff”) brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendant Royal Ten Cate (USA) Inc. (“Ten Cate” or “Defendant”), to stop its practice of sending unsolicited fax advertisements to consumers and businesses, and to obtain redress for all persons or entities similarly injured by its conduct. Plaintiff Stone & Company, for its Class Action Complaint, alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to itself and its own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by its attorneys.

## **PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff Stone & Company is a corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Stone & Company's principal place of business is in Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

3. Defendant Royal Ten Cate (USA), Inc. is a corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 365 South Holland Drive, Pendergrass, Georgia 30567. Ten Cate does business in the State of Georgia and in this District. Ten Cate's registered agent is CT Corporation, located at 1201 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30361.

## **JURISDICTION & VENUE**

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331, as the action arises under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §227 ("TCPA"), which is a federal statute.

5. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant and venue is proper in this District because Defendant is registered to do business in the State of Georgia, regularly conducts business in the State of Georgia and in this district, and is headquartered in this District.

6. Venue is proper in this District because Defendant is located in this district and a significant portion of the events described throughout this Complaint

took place within this District and the faxes were sent from, and/or the decision to send the faxes was made in, this District.

### **COMMON ALLEGATIONS OF FACT**

7. This case challenges Defendant's practice of sending unsolicited fax advertisements.

8. The Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, as amended by the Junk Fax Prevention Act of 2005, 47 USC § 227 ("JFPA" or the "Act"), and the regulations promulgated under the Act, prohibits a person or entity from faxing or having an agent fax advertisements without the recipient's prior express consent, invitation, and permission. The JFPA provides a private right of action and provides statutory damages of \$500 per violation.

9. Defendant sent a facsimile transmission of an unsolicited advertisement to Plaintiff and the Class in violation of the JFPA, on March 18, 2016. (*See* "Ten Cate Fax," a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.) The Ten Cate Fax promotes the services and goods of Defendant, namely its manufactured fabric products. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief avers, that Defendant has sent, and continues to send, unsolicited advertisements via facsimile transmission in violation of the JFPA to other persons as well.

10. Unsolicited faxes cause harm to their recipients. A junk fax recipient loses the use of its fax machine, paper, and ink toner. An unsolicited fax wastes the recipient's time that would have been spent on something else. A junk fax also interferes with, invades, and intrudes upon the recipient's privacy. Unsolicited faxes prevent fax machines from receiving authorized faxes, prevent their use for authorized outgoing faxes, cause undue wear and tear on the recipients' fax machines, and require additional labor to attempt to discern the source and purpose of the unsolicited message.

11. On behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action asserting claims against Defendant under the JFPA.

12. Defendant's facsimile transmissions were and are being done in the same or similar manner. That is, Defendant used the same equipment to send facsimiles to Plaintiff as it used to send facsimiles to everyone else. As such, this action is based on the same legal theory, namely liability under the JFPA. This action seeks relief expressly authorized by the JFPA: (i) injunctive relief enjoining Defendant, its employees, agents, representatives, contractors, affiliates, and all persons and entities acting in concert with them, from sending unsolicited advertisements in violation of the JFPA; and (ii) an award of statutory damages in the minimum amount of \$500 for each violation of the JFPA, and to have such

damages trebled, as provided by § 227(b)(3) of the Act.

**FACTS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF STONE & COMPANY**

13. On or about March 18, 2016, Defendant transmitted by telephone facsimile machine an unsolicited fax to Plaintiff. A copy of the facsimile is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

14. Ten Cate profited by and received the benefits of marketing of its products and is a responsible party under the JFPA.

15. Defendant created or made Exhibit A, which Defendant knew or should have known advertises Defendant's goods or products (namely, its manufactured fabric products) that Defendant intended to and did in fact distribute to Plaintiff and the other members of the class.

16. Exhibit A is part of Defendant's work or operations to market Defendant's goods or services which are performed by Defendant and/or on behalf of Defendant. Therefore, Exhibit A constitutes material furnished in connection with Defendant's work or operations.

17. Plaintiff had not invited or given permission to Defendant to send the Fax and had no prior relationship with Defendant.

18. On information and belief, Defendant faxed the same unsolicited facsimile to Plaintiff and more than 40 other recipients without first receiving the

recipients' express permission or invitation.

19. There is no reasonable means for Plaintiff (or any other class member) to avoid receiving unauthorized faxes. Fax machines are left on and ready to receive the urgent communications their owners actually desire to receive.

20. Defendant's facsimile did not display a proper opt-out notice as required by 47 C.F.R. 64.1200 because it did not apprise recipients of their legal right to opt out.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

21. In accordance with F. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3), Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to the JFPA, on behalf of the following class of persons:

All persons who (1) on or after four years prior to the filing of this action, (2) were sent, by Defendant or on Defendant's behalf a telephone facsimile message substantially similar to Exhibit A, (3) from whom Defendant claims it obtained prior express permission or invitation to send those faxes in the same manner as Defendant claims it obtained prior express consent to fax the Plaintiff.

22. The following individuals are excluded from the Class: (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this action and members of their families; (2) Defendant, Defendant's subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Defendant or their parents have a controlling interest and their current or former employees, officers and directors; (3) Plaintiff's attorneys; (4)

persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the class; (5) the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any such excluded persons; and (6) persons whose claims against Defendant have been fully and finally adjudicated and/or released. Plaintiff anticipates the need to amend the class definition following appropriate discovery.

23. Class Size (F. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1)): Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief avers, that the number of persons and entities of the Plaintiff Class is numerous and joinder of all members is impracticable. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief avers, that the number of class members is in the hundreds and potentially in the thousands.

24. Commonality (F. R. Civ. P. 23 (a) (2)): Common questions of law and fact apply to the claims of all class members that are central to each class members' claim. Common material questions of fact and law include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Whether the Defendant sent an unsolicited fax advertisement;
- (b) Whether the Defendant's fax advertised the commercial availability of property, goods, or services;
- (c) Whether Defendant obtained prior express consent from the recipients to send the faxes;

- (d) Whether the Defendant faxed advertisements without first obtaining the recipient's prior permission or invitation;
- (e) Whether the Defendant sent the faxed advertisements knowingly;
- (f) Whether the Defendant violated the provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 227 and the regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (g) Whether the Faxes contained an "opt-out notice" that complies with the requirements of § (b)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and the effect of the failure to comply with such requirements;
- (h) Whether the Defendant should be enjoined from faxing advertisements in the future;
- (i) Whether the Plaintiff and the other members of the class are entitled to statutory damages; and
- (j) Whether the Court should award treble damages.

25. Typicality (F. R. Civ. P. 23 (a) (3)): Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of all class members. The Plaintiff received the Fax sent by or on behalf of the Defendant advertising goods and services of the Defendant during the Class Period. The Plaintiff is making the same claims and seeking the same relief for

itself and all class members based upon the same federal statute. The Defendant has acted the same or in a similar manner with respect to the Plaintiff and all the class members.

26. Fair and Adequate Representation (F. R. Civ. P. 23 (a) (4)): The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the class. It is interested in this matter, has no conflicts and has retained experienced class counsel to represent the class. Plaintiff is committed to keeping itself apprised of the litigation and to representing the Class Members' interests.

27. Common Conduct (F. R. Civ. P. 23 (b) (2)): Class certification is appropriate because the Defendant has acted and refused to act in the same or similar manner with respect to all class members thereby making injunctive and declaratory relief appropriate. The Plaintiff demands such relief as authorized by 47 U.S.C. §227.

28. Predominance, Superiority, and Manageability (F. R. Civ. P. 23 (b) (3)): Common questions of law and fact predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy because:

(a) Proof of the claims of the Plaintiff will also prove the claims of the class without the need for separate or individualized proceedings;

(b) Evidence regarding defenses or any exceptions to liability that the Defendant may assert and prove will come from the Defendant's records and will not require individualized or separate inquiries or proceedings;

(c) The Defendant has acted and are continuing to act pursuant to common policies or practices in the same or similar manner with respect to all class members;

(d) The amount likely to be recovered by individual class members does not support individual litigation. A class action will permit a large number of relatively small claims involving virtually identical facts and legal issues to be resolved efficiently in one (1) proceeding based upon common proofs. The common questions cut to the heart of the case and predominate over any supposed individualized issues; and

(e) This case is manageable and superior to maintain as a class action in that:

i. The Defendant identified persons or entities to receive the fax transmission and it is believed that the Defendant's computer and business records will enable the Plaintiff to readily identify class members and establish liability and damages;

- ii. Liability and damages can be established for the Plaintiff and the class with the same common proofs;
- iii. Statutory damages are provided for in the statute and are the same for all class members and can be calculated in the same or a similar manner;
- iv. A class action will result in an orderly and expeditious administration of claims and it will foster economics of time, effort and expense;
- v. A class action will contribute to uniformity of decisions concerning the Defendant's practices; and
- vi. As a practical matter, the claims of the class are likely to go unaddressed absent class certification.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**Claim for Relief for Violation of the JFPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.***

- 29. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 30. The JFPA makes unlawful for any person to "use any telephone facsimile machine, computer or other device to send, to a telephone facsimile machine, an unsolicited advertisement ..." 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(C).
- 31. The JFPA defines "unsolicited advertisement" as "any material advertising the commercial availability or quality of any property, goods, or

services which is transmitted to any person without that person's prior express invitation or permission, in writing or otherwise." 47 U.S.C. § 227 (a) (5).

32. The faxes sent by Defendant advertised Defendant's manufactured fabric products were commercial in nature and are advertisements under the TCPA.

33. Plaintiff and the other class members never gave prior express consent, invitation or permission to receive the faxes.

34. **Opt-Out Notice Requirements.** The JFPA strengthened the prohibitions against the sending of unsolicited advertisements by requiring, in §(b)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act, that senders of faxed advertisements place a clear and conspicuous notice on the first page of the transmission that contains the following among other things (hereinafter collectively the "Opt-Out Notice Requirements").

a. a statement that the recipient is legally entitled to opt-out of receiving future faxed advertisements – knowing that he or she has the legal right to request an opt-out gives impetus for recipients to make such a request, if desired;

b. a statement that the sender must honor a recipient's opt-out request within 30 days and the sender's failure to do so is unlawful –

thereby encouraging recipients to opt-out, if they did not want future faxes, by advising them that their opt-out requests will have legal “teeth”;

c. a statement advising the recipient that he or she may opt-out with respect to all of his or its facsimile telephone numbers, and not just with respect to the number or numbers at which fax advertisements have been received from the sender – thereby instructing a recipient on how to make a valid opt-out request for all of his or its fax machines;

The requirement of (1) above is incorporated from § (b)(D)(ii) of the Act. The requirement of (2) above is incorporated from § (b)(D)(ii) of the Act and the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission (the “FCC”) in ¶31 of its 2006 Report and Order (*In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, Junk Prevention Act of 2005*, 21 F.C.C.R. 3787, 2006 WL 901720, which rules and regulations took effect on August 1, 2006). The requirements of (3) above are contained in § (b)(2)(E) of the Act and incorporated into the Opt-Out Notice Requirements via § (b)(2)(D)(ii). Compliance with the Opt-Out Notice Requirements is neither difficult nor costly. The Opt-Out Notice Requirements are important consumer protections bestowed by Congress upon the owners of fax machines giving them the right, and means, to stop unwanted faxed advertisements. As a result of such requirements, a sender of

a faxed advertisement who fails to comply with the Opt-Out Notice Requirements has, by definition, transmitted an unsolicited advertisement under the JFPA. This is because such a sender can neither claim that the recipients of the faxes advertisement gave “prior express permission or invitation” to receive the Faxes nor can the sender claim the exemption from liability contained in § (b)(C)(1) of the Act.

35. **The Fax.** Defendant sent the March 18, 2016 fax via facsimile transmission from telephone facsimile machines, computers, or other devices to the telephone facsimile machines of Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class. The Fax constituted an advertisement under the Act. Defendant failed to comply with the Opt-Out Requirements in connection with the Fax. The faxes fail to apprise recipients of their legal right to opt out and instead merely advise recipients that they have the ability to opt out. The Fax was transmitted to persons or entities without their prior express permission or invitation and/or Defendant is precluded from asserting any prior express permission or invitation because of the failure to comply with the Opt-Out Notice Requirements. Defendant violated the JFPA and the regulations promulgated thereunder by sending the Faxes via facsimile transmission to Plaintiff and members of the Class

36. **Defendant’s Other Violations of the TCPA.** Plaintiff is informed

and believes, and upon such information and belief avers, that during the period preceding four years of the filing of this Complaint and repeatedly thereafter, Defendant has sent via facsimile transmission from telephone facsimile machines, computers, or other devices to telephone facsimile machines of members of the Plaintiff Class faxes that constitute advertisements under the JFPA that were transmitted to persons or entities without their prior express permission or invitation (and/or that Defendant is precluded from asserting any prior express permission or invitation because of the failure to comply with the Opt-Out Notice Requirements in connection with such transmissions). Defendant violated the JFPA and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief avers, that Defendant is continuing to send unsolicited advertisements via facsimile transmission in violation of the JFPA and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and absent intervention by this Court, will do so in the future.

37. The TCPA/JFPA provides a private right of action to bring this action on behalf of Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Class to redress Defendant's violations of the Act, and provides for statutory damages. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3). The Act also provides that injunctive relief is appropriate. *Id.*

38. The JFPA is a strict liability statute. The Defendant is liable to the

Plaintiff and the other class members even if it did not intend to send the faxes or to send them without first obtaining prior express invitation or permission.

39. The Defendant knew or should have known that (a) the Plaintiff and the other class members had not given express invitation or permission for the Defendant or anybody else to fax advertisements about the Defendant's goods or services; (b) the faxes constituted an advertisement; and (c) the Faxes did not apprise recipients of their legal right to opt out.

40. The Defendant's actions caused damages to the Plaintiff and the other class members. Receiving the Defendant's junk faxes caused the recipients to lose paper and toner consumed in the printing of the Defendant's faxes. Moreover, the Defendant's faxes used the Plaintiff's fax machine. The Defendant's faxes cost the Plaintiff time, as the Plaintiff and its employees wasted their time receiving, reviewing and routing the Defendant's unauthorized faxes. That time otherwise would have been spent on the Plaintiff's business activities. The Defendant's faxes unlawfully invaded the Plaintiff's and other Class Members' privacy interests in being left alone. Finally, the injury and property damage sustained by Plaintiff and the other class members from the sending of Defendant's advertisements occurred outside of Defendant's premises.

41. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class are each entitled to, under section 227(b)(3)(B), a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation of such act.

42. Furthermore, in the event the Court finds that Defendant's conduct was willful and knowing, the Court should, under section 227(b)(3)(C), treble the amount of statutory damages recoverable by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

### **PRAAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Stone & Company, Inc., on behalf of itself and the class, prays for the following relief:

1. An order certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class as defined above; appointing Plaintiff Stone & Company as the representative of the Class and appointing its attorneys as Class Counsel;
2. An award of actual monetary loss from such violations or the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each violation, whichever is greater;
3. An order declaring that Defendant's faxes constitute unsolicited advertisements, that they lack the required opt out language, and that Defendant sent the faxes without first obtaining prior express invitation, permission or

consent of the recipients, and enjoining Defendant from further violations, and otherwise protecting the interests of the Class;

4. An award of pre-judgment interest;
5. An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
6. Such further and other relief the Court deems reasonable and just.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff requests a trial by jury of all claims that can be so tried.

Respectfully Submitted,

**STONE & COMPANY, INC.**, individually and  
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Dated: August 4, 2016

By: /s/ Jennifer Auer Jordan

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*Counsel for Plaintiff and the Putative Class*  
*\*pro hac vice admission to be filed*

**LOCAL RULE 5.1 CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that I filed the above and foregoing with the Clerk of the Court and that such paper complies with Local Rule 5.1 and was prepared using a typeface of 14 points in Times New Roman.

/s/ Jennifer Auer Jordan  
Jennifer Auer Jordan

# **EXHIBIT A**



# Geotube®

March 18, 2016

## New and Noteworthy: Geobag® Fabrication Capabilities

TenCate develops and produces materials that function to increase performance, reduce costs and deliver measurable results by working with our customers to provide advanced solutions. As key partners, we want to share the flexibility of our fabrication capabilities

TenCate Geobag® containers may provide an alternative over traditional Geotube® containers. These containers are filled onsite, closed, and placed using standard construction equipment to lift them into position or drop into water.

Geobag® containers are used to construct revetments and other hydraulic structures such as filling in scour holes, closing breached dykes, and as basic armor units for erosion protection works. These products are engineered to provide strength, durability, and soil tightness to perform during installation and during operational life.

In addition to this technology, we can also provide Mirafi® dewatering bags for stormwater management. Our dewatering bags are designed to control suspended sediment in water pumping applications. When the pumped water reaches the Mirafi® dewatering bag, the suspended sediment is captured by the bag.

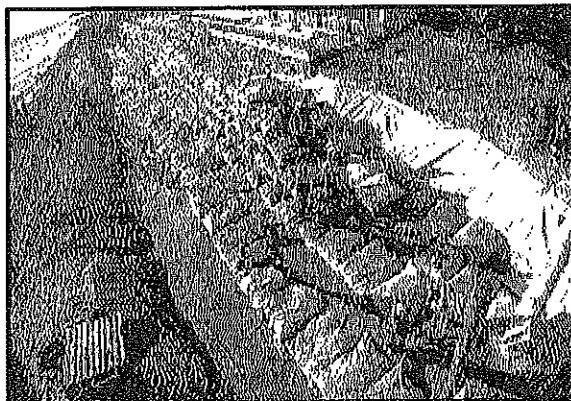
Consistent fabric coverage provides steady filtration and flow characteristics as a best management practice. High permittivity properties provide high flow rate while providing excellent soil particle retention for a stormwater filtering system.

Please feel free to contact me or your Regional Sales Manager with any questions or concerns regarding this New and Noteworthy topic.

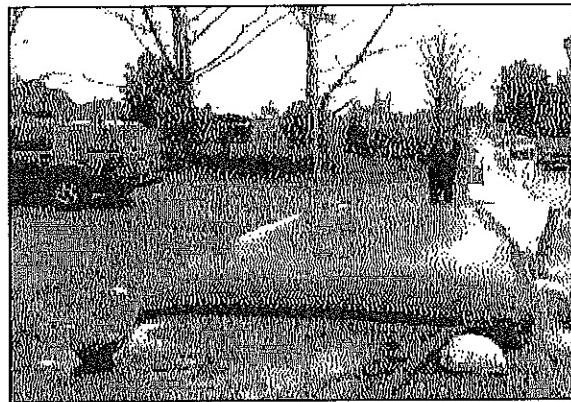
Best Regards,

# Christopher Timpson

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#### TenCate Geobag® Containers



## Mirafi® Dewatering Bags

